226 obtained from unaugmented Kern, near present town of Kernville.

Fishing techniques and use of certain localities for fishing varied according to height of streams and temperature of water; location of few fish camps noted (p. 40). In spring before water too warm, fishing carried on at sites on augmented Kern. At rapids near w. end of gorge "there were lots of fish; the Tolowim (Bankalachi) used to camp there to fish, also the Tejon Indians (Yokuts) and Pahkanapil too. Sometimes the Monilabal and Palabatal (Yokuts groups) came up there to fish" (SM). Groups of Tübatulabal also camped at rock paintings farther upstream; fish harpooned from rocks mainly at these locations as water swift-running, with many pools.

[411] Pronged harpoon California type (Kroeber, Handbook, 86) consisting of pole (mi·šṭ) 7-8 ft.
● [227] long, with pair 6-in. foreshafts; toggleheads (wili·li·nist) 1 1/2 in. long, carved from deer bone; heads sharply pointed, barbed. Later in summer fishing activities shifted higher up river to sites on unaugmented Kern and to mt. lakes and streams. Round nets made of native twine, with 3-4 in. meshes and lacking handle, were used, being held up on each side by 2 men standing in water (FP); SM denied use of nets. Large nets, similarly made, stretched across stream, held up by 4 men (PN, FP). Net sinkers not used (FP, PN). Tule basket trap (wa·mat), similar to Pomo trap (Kroeber, Handbook, 172, pl. 33a), used in smooth water. Fish taken in nets speared (PN). Fishhooks
[321] (wele·haniṣt) were said to have been 2-piece, with single bone barb made from shank bone of deer. Barb filed to point on rock, blunt end attached at 45° angle to base of shank with wrapping of native twine which was given coating of
[283] asphalt to make it fast. Line made from native twine, smeared with asphalt; attached to end of long willow pole (wipšat). Earthworms, grasshoppers used for bait (tï·hat). Fishhooks and pole "not used very much" (SM); post-white (?). No double hooks, gorgets used.

226 Bulk of communal fishing in streams, rivers
476 done to obtain fish for drying. Informants dwelt
417 upon one method of communal fishing, although it is no longer practiced. Fish corral (pa·nil) built in shallow, fast-running water (fig. 2), "when there were lots of fish running." Wall of corral 2 1/2-3 ft. high; built up of large stones filled in with willow branches; diameter of round enclosure 7 ft., width of opening to corral 3 ft. Men went about 2 mi. downstream from corral, threw stones in water to drive fish upstream. Two men, stationed on either side of gateway to corral, beat water with long willow poles so that
[462] all the fish would swim into corral. Inside corral 2, 3 men bailed out fish, throwing them up on bank to women who collected them in large pile. Each participant in undertaking shared equally in distribution of fish, which was effected in same manner rabbits apportioned after drive (p. 13).

226 Another method of obtaining fish in large

[p. 14(a)]

415 285 16 1/2 in. in diameter; 2 willow rods (pi·mun) sewn around top for reinforcement; 2 cloth lugs attached to rim on opposite sides. Seeds, berries collected in this basket as they were knocked off bush with seed beater.

415 285 482 (b) Burden basket (wa·niht); conical, 2-ply diagonal closely twined basket, about 29 in. deep, 26 in. in diameter at top. Warp and weft of peeled willow shoots; basket banded with oak rod attached to rim with split willow shoots. Two pieces of willow, 3 in. long, sewn on inside of basket horizontally 9 in. below rim and 6 in. apart; lengths of twine attached to these pieces of willow to make 2 loops (pu·niwa·n) 6 in. long, which came through basket and hung down on outside; pack strap attached to these 2 loops. On some baskets 3 willow bands encircled basket on outside as reinforcement, being put on at top, 1/3 and 2/3 of way down. Specimen 1-19815, small burden basket made by PN, is 20 in. deep, 23 in. in diameter at top; has 2 willow rods around top, with top rod left bare except at intervals where it is stitched to rod underneath it. Rod sewn on inside basket for attaching twine loops. Uses have been mentioned (ante).

[171] (c) Water bottle (iwat); resembled that of Kawaiisu (Kroeber, Handbook, 560, pl. 55e), but had flat base (all informants). Made in 2-ply diagonal twining with warp of whole peeled willow shoots, weft of split willow shoots; 2 loops attached to side as on burden basket, with long string which passed over carrier's forehead, fastened to loops. Bottle pitched inside and out (see section on Glue, Pitch, Asphalt); stoppered with roll of grass (pa·niŝwa·n). Small girls packed little water bottles "like the one in the picture" (Handbook, ibid.); adults larger ones, some 16 in. tall, on trips into dry country. Large bottles, often 17 in. in diameter, used to store water in at dry piñon camps and as water containers at hamlets.

[171] Tule baskets and traps were all of 2-ply diagonal twining; soft tule baskets such as Yokuts made (Kroeber, Handbook, 530, pl. 50c) not manufactured among Tübatulabal.

Tule objects included:

227 285 (a) Conical trap; some 4 ft. deep, 3 1/2 ft. wide at top, made similar to burden basket; this trap set below fall in river, secured between 2 sticks as among Owens Valley Paiute [171] (Steward, 1933, 251); set in evening and left overnight.

[171] (b) Tubular trap (wa·mat); similar in shape to Pomo trap (Kroeber, Handbook, 172, pl. 33a), but made from tules; this staked down in smooth water; "when a big fish got inside, it couldn't turn around to get out" (SM).

[171] (c) Conical scoop (či·dišt); similar in shape to Pomo trap (Kroeber, Handbook, 172, pl. 33b), but lacking inner cone and made from tules; used to scoop up stupefied fish from pools.

285 415 (d) Tule tray (ši'i·bĭ·l u·ži·l); shaped something like seed beater but with broader

[p. 32 (b)]